

THE COMMONWEALTH.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

Reception of the "Legion" at Louisville.

The Louisville Legion arrived from Sherman's front in that city on the evening of September 10, and was received at the Nashville depot by a vast crowd of friends and admirers, including General Ewing and staff and Col. Fairleigh, Commandant of the Post, and his staff. The deeds of valor performed by the Legion since it entered the service and left for active field duty three years ago on the 17th of September, are familiar. A brighter record has not been won by any corps of our brave army. The Legion left with 950 men, and although afterward recruited considerably, brings back but 175 of the gallant fellows. We add a list of the officers:

W. W. Berry, Colonel; John L. Treanor, Lieutenant Colonel; E. W. Johnson, Adjutant; Drs. E. Shain and S. F. J. Miller, Surgeons; J. H. Bristow, Chaplain; John More, Quartermaster.

The different companies are commanded by the following persons:

Capt. Cullen, co. A; Lieut. McCormick, co. B; Capt. Leonard, co. C; Capt. Ronald, co. D; Capt. Lindenberg, co. E; Captain Powell, co. F; Lieut. Anderson, co. G; Capt. Moninger, co. H; Capt. Ayers, co. I; and Capt. Tiller, co. K.

The Legion was marched to the Court house, where, surrounded by the grand concourse of citizens, Dr. T. S. Bell welcomed the heroes back to home in the following words:

Col. Berry, officers, fellow-soldiers and fellow-citizens of the Louisville Legion:

A more agreeable duty could not have been assigned to me than that of speaking in behalf of the people of Louisville, a cordial, a thrice cordial, welcome to the surviving soldiers of the renowned Legion. After upwards of three years of hard and faithful service, you return now, crowned with the laurels of your countrymen and countrymen for the duty recognized and duty performed. The smiles of beauty, the affection of relatives and the praise of your fellow-citizens greet you on this auspicious occasion. There is not a page of your record that is not luminous with deeds of patriotism. Our confidence in you has not increased, for it always was abundant. Our expectations of you were very high, but you have filled them to the brim. And it is a matter of no ordinary gratification to us to know that, though the distinguished leader who took you from us to your fields of military renown is no longer at your head, you return to us led by one who can desire no higher praise than that he is worthy to lead the Louisville Legion. He has upon many a sanguinary field vindicated his full title to that enviable renown. We are happy to greet you, gallant Col. Berry, in full possession of your glowing honors. You bear upon your person many honorable marks that show that you were to be found wherever the battle raged most.

Soldiers of the Legion: It was my happy lot to be present in your home encampment, when the illustrious Kentuckian, whose patriotism, eloquence and bravery reminds us that Henry Clay left an inheritance not named in his will, addressed you and marked out the chart of your military course. I am gratified in being able to say to you that he fully realized the fullness of your fidelity to the chart he gave you at Camp Joe Holt. Your iron hand crushed the armed traitor, but you were gentle and kind to the friendless and helpless.

What a mighty change greets your vision now, on your return, from that which was before you when you left us in darkness and peril three years ago. While memory lasts I shall never forget that terrible night, when a signal of distress from this city called you in haste from the other side of the river. Robber bands, in the service of traitors, had seized the Nashville railroad, robbed us of trains, burned bridges, and cut the telegraph wires. At the signal summons you were marching through our streets in an incredibly short space of time; and in the small hours of the morning we saw the train of cars dash off with you into the deep enveloping fog that was a fit emblem of the darkness that enveloped our enterprise. No one knew what or where the peril was, we knew only that there was imminent and pressing danger. We saw you start forth at the command of the hero of Sumter, but we felt that when the Legion was led by Sherman and Rousseau, as it was that night, all would be well. Our hearts ached with anxiety to hear from Muldrow's Ridge, but we have had a very proud satisfaction many times since that night, in hearing from you while driving the public enemy from ridges to which Muldrow's Height is but the ripple on the summer's lake, in comparison with the billows of the storm dashed ocean. Like those billows, you have surged against the armed hosts of traitors, swept them before you as the storm sweeps the coast.

We have watched your march of duty with the keenest zest. When you left us, the proud, disdainful, arrogant traitors among us, all alive with the pride of blood, looked down with scorn upon what they were pleased to call your plebeian condition. Whenever you might meet with the bloodied chivalry, they said, you were to be swept from the earth as chaff is swept by fire. On Shiloh's bloody field you met those thoroughbreds, those pluckers of high born chivalry, and the sweeping was on the other side. It was a happy circumstance that, on that field, the Kentucky traitors under John C. Breckinridge were pitted against our own Legion, and our hearts swelled as we heard of that meeting. From that baptism of fire we have followed you everywhere over the stormy battlefields of the South. Stone River, Perryville, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Chickamauga, all the fields to Atlanta have been scenes of your glory. Our principal difficulty is to find battlefields in the South, where you were not, but there is not one that enjoyed your presence that had cause to remember that you were there. To the last you were in full harness. Even in Stone Mountain's great raid, our Legion formed a portion of it, and suffered in it.

You have come back to enjoy rest from your noble—your glorious labors. The war to which you devoted yourselves is one of the holiest that men ever undertook. Marathon is no more enshrined in the memories of freemen than the battlefields enriched by your blood and that have felt the prowess of your martial array. You will find, however, that cowardice and treason have not entirely died among us during your triumphant career. You will hear of the people who sneakingly ask what good has been done by

all your toils and victories. We hear it often, and we answer it, and you may, in the withering, eloquent patriotism of Henry Clay, when croakers asked a similar question about the war of 1812.

"Is there a man who would have obliterated from the pages of our history the brilliant achievements of Jackson, Scott, and the host of heroes on land and sea? Is there a man who could not desire to participate in the national glory acquired by the war? Yes, the national glory, which, however the expression may be condemned by some, must be cherished by the genuine patriot. What do I mean by the national glory? Glory, such as Hull, of the Constitution, Jackson, Lawrence, Perry, have acquired. And are gentlemen insensible to their deeds? Did the battle of Thermopylae preserve Greece but once? While the Mississippi continues to bear the tributaries of the Iron Mountains and Alleghany to her delta, and to the Gulf of Mexico, the 8th of January shall be remembered; and the glory of that day shall stimulate future patriots, and nerve the arms of unborn freemen in driving the presumptuous invader from our country's soil. Gentlemen may boast of their insensibility [and Col. Berry, you will be likely to hear him boasting of this insensibility] to the feelings inspired by the contemplation of such events, but does the recollection of Bunker Hill, of Saratoga, of Yorktown, afford them no pleasure? Every act of noble sacrifice to the country—every instance of patriotic devotion to her cause—has its beneficial influence. A nation's character is the sum of its splendid deeds. They constitute one common patrimony—the nation's inheritance. They are foreign powers. Do gentlemen derive no pleasure from the recent transactions in the Mediterranean? Can they regard unmoved the honorable issue of the war in support of our national rights, declared, prosecuted and determined by a treaty in which the enemy submitted to a carte blanche in the short period of forty days? The days of chivalry are not gone. They have been revived in the person of Commodore Decatur, who, in releasing from infidel bondage Christian captives—the subjects of a foreign power—and restoring them to their country and their friends, has placed himself beside the most renowned knights of former times. I love true glory. It is the sentiment which ought to be cherished, and in spite of calumny and sneers, and attempts to put it down, it will finally conduct this nation to that high to which God and nature have destined it."

And has this war contributed nothing to these treasures of national life? Are our Grants, Shermons, Duponts, Farragutes nothing? Are the battlefields, dyed with the best blood of a free people in defense of representative institutions—are they nothing? Is all the earnest devotion of millions of men and women in conducting this war nothing? Are we to look for the something of this war only in the deeds of traitors, assassins and robbers, who are seeking to overturn the best government ever devised by man, the only government that undertakes to raise the lowliest-born to the highest positions? Is this the landmark of our march in civilization and in the humanities of the present?

Your battle-stained, battle-worn banners, your career of duty and glory under those banners, tell us of true gains in this war. You left us doubtful whether you would be able to reach Muldrow's ridge; you return to us from Atlanta, the gate city of the South, wreathed from the hands of traitors, and we rejoice to know that your prowess contributed to these triumphs.

We rejoice in welcoming you as the bravest of the Republic. We give you a cordial welcome to our gratified memories, to the warm affections of our hearts. From the battle fields which you have honored you return to civic pursuits, but you will find these duties largely involved in those which have engaged you for the past three years, for we are all soldiers, and all citizens. Many years of joy crown your lives, and when the bow of peace shall again span the arch of the American Union, it will be one of the richest treasures of your life to feel, as you have a right to feel, that you contributed your full share towards the attainment of the blessing. And whilst it will be a proud joy to you to bear the honorable title of having been one of the Louisville Legion, it will be an inestimable legacy to leave to your children. In song and story and marble your noble deeds will be consecrated, and that which is an honest joy to us, will be a proud memory in the future ages. In the name of the people of Louisville, I give you, one and all, a hearty welcome.

Col. Berry, the commander of the Legion, replied as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS, SOLDIERS, AND FRIENDS: This hearty demonstration to-night proves to me that you have the welfare of those at heart who have defended you from the incursions of the enemy. We return to you without, as Dr. Bell said, one blot upon the brave sons of Kentucky. When our gallant banners were destroyed by shot and shell they have been replaced by you, but not a single stitch of the flags is now, or has ever been in the hands of the enemy. In the name of those who have returned to you, and those, over six hundred in number, who have shed their blood in defense of your liberties, I return to your heartfelt thanks for this demonstration.

Three rousing cheers were given for the gallant band at the conclusion of the speeches. The Legion again formed and marched to the Masonic Temple and partook zealously of a bountiful repast prepared by citizens. The hall was ornamented with flags and mottoes of welcome. The men were then permitted to disband to go to their homes, to meet in a few days to be finally mustered out.

Mr. Everett on the late Victories.

On the 6th September a grand mass meeting was held at Faneuil Hall, Boston, to celebrate the recent victories at Mobile and Atlanta. The following letter from the Hon. Edward Everett was read and greeted with applause:

SUMMER STREET, Sept. 5, 1864.
Dear Sir: It is not in my power to attend the meeting in Faneuil Hall to-morrow, but I cheerfully comply with your request that I would write a letter expressive of the feelings which I share with the community on the joyous occasion. We have reason, indeed, not merely for patriotic exultation, but for heartfelt gratitude to the Sovereign Disposer for the brilliant triumphs of our arms by sea and by land during the past summer.

First came the contest of the Kearsage and Alabama, on the 19th of June, in which the inglorious career of the corsair, a pirate by his own definition, was, on his first encounter with an equal force, ignominiously

closed. Most fittingly did this take place, on a calm Sunday morning, in the English Channel, almost within sight of the shores on which the piratical craft was built by a member of the British Parliament, equipped, manned, and prepared to receive her armament from another English vessel, and sent out to prey upon the commerce of a friendly State, all in open defiance of the law of the land and of the law of nations.

Then came, on the 5th of August, the glorious achievement of Admiral Farragut, unsurpassed by any thing in naval warfare, but forming a fit sequel to his own exploits in the Mississippi. History will show no brighter page than which tells how this gallant veteran, as modest as he is brave, leading himself in the maintop of his vessel, and that a wooden one, slowed his engines as he passed the most formidable fort on the coast, dashed at the tremendous rebel ram, regardless of the infernal machines which had destroyed one of his iron clads before his eyes, vanquished his seemingly impregnable antagonist after a short action, captured or destroyed all the rebel fleet save one vessel, and, with the efficient co-operation of Gen. Granger's army, compelled the self-destruction of Fort Powell, the honorable capitulation of Fort Gaines, and the surrender of Fort Morgan in a manner peculiarly discreditable to the commander of the garrison—all accomplished in eighteen days from the time Fort Morgan was passed. With what words can we do full justice to the admiration with which we contemplate deeds like these? How can we sufficiently express our gratitude to our naval heroes, officers and men—to whom the country is indebted for these invaluable services?

And not to them alone. Before the burst of congratulations at these auspicious events has passed, we receive from the army of the South the joyous news of the fall of Atlanta, the point of junction of four great lines of railroad communication, and the most important interior position in the Gulf States. A week has not passed since we read in the Confederate papers that "Hood was as safe in Atlanta as Lee was in Richmond," and by this morning's mail General Sherman tells us that, after a smart action at Jonesborough, in which the enemy lost ten guns and one thousand prisoners, Hood, finding his army broken into two parts, with Sherman between them, and his supplies cut off, evacuated the city, after destroying seven locomotives and eighty-one cars loaded with ammunition, stores, and small arms, leaving behind him five hundred and fifty killed and wounded, fifteen hundred prisoners, and four hundred pieces of artillery. "And so," says the noble commander of this admirable army, "Atlanta is ours and fairly won." Fairly—aye, grandly, gloriously won—the crowning exploit of a campaign which since the 5th of May has been one unbroken skirmish, battle, and victory!

Nor must we forget the noble army of the Potomac, which, with a courage and endurance beyond all praise, insensible to the perils of the climate and season, the fatigues of the march, and the shock of the battle-field, led by the unconquered chief of Vicksburg and Chattanooga and his worthy associates in command, has steadily moved toward the goal, till at length it has reached a position where it is a question of time only when the Confederate boast just cited will be verified, and Lee will be shown to be as safe in Richmond as Hood was in Atlanta—and no safer.

Our first emotions in contemplating these auspicious events must be those of devout thankfulness to a gracious Providence, and under Him, to the faithful and gallant instruments of His mercies, the navy and army of the Union, their officers and men. Towards them let our heartfelt gratitude and admiration be cherished and expressed. Let us send them from their homes the cheering assurance that we appreciate, at their full worth, their splendid achievements, while we drop a tear of sorrowing but grateful recollection of their gallant comrades, who have fallen on the path to victory. Finally, let us rejoice in the well-founded hope that these new and signal proofs of the military and naval strength and resources of the country, and of the ability and determination of the Government and people to crush the military power of the rebellion, may, under Providence, be the means of hastening a safe, an honorable, and a lasting peace. For such a peace the masses of the people at the North, and as I firmly believe, at the South, are prepared, and it needs but united efforts on our part to bring it about.

For this consummation no man's heart yearns more earnestly than mine. All who know me know that, in my humble sphere, I strove to the very last to avert the catastrophe. But it must needs be that offenses should be punished. Some of those most active in bringing on the crisis have boasted that it was planned and resolved thirty years ago. Mr. Webster in 1850 raised his voice of solemn and prophetic warning in the Senate. "Peaceable secession! Peaceable secession," he cried, "your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle. The dismemberment of this Union without a convulsion! The breaking up of the fountains of the great deep without ruffling the surface. * * * Sir, he who sees these States now revolving in harmony around a common centre, and expects to see them quit their places and fly off without convulsion, may look the next hour to see the heavenly bodies rush from their spheres, and jostle against each other in the realms of space, without causing the wreck of the universe. There can be no such thing as peaceable secession. Peaceable secession is an utter impossibility. * * * No, sir, no, sir, I will not state what might produce the disruption of the Union, but I see, as plainly as I see the sun in the heaven, what that disruption itself must produce. I see that it must produce war, and such a war as I will not describe in its twofold character."

But this warning voice was raised in vain. Ten more troubled years of strife and controversy followed. Whatever fault lies at the door of the North, this may with truth be said. The very demand made by the South was conceded, and that every issue raised by her was decided in her favor. At length having been defeated in one election, after having all but monopolized the Government for sixty years, a defeat brought about by the management of her own political leaders, for the avowed purpose of "firing the Southern heart," she struck the first blow of open treason and aggressive war. To the question on whom the dread responsibility of that fatal blow must forever rest, let the Vice President of the Confederacy, in his speech in the Georgia Convention, of January, 1861, return the answer: "This step," said he, "once taken can never be recalled, and all the baneful consequences that must follow must rest on this Convention to the end of time. Then, after depicting in the darkest colors 'the desolations by the demon war which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth,' he asks, 'who will be held responsible for it, and who but he who shall give his vote for

this unwise and ill timed measure will be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably be cursed and execrated by posterity in all coming time, for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow the act you now propose so to perpetrate?"

With fervent prayers to Heaven that the blessing of peace, beneath the sacred flag of the Union, may soon return, and that our beloved country may again resume her honored place in the family of nations, I remain, dear sir, very respectfully, yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.

CHAS. W. SLACK, Esq.

Scenes on James River—Exchange of Sick and Wounded.

A correspondent of the Providence Journal, who was present a few days since at "Varina," on the James river, when an exchange of prisoners was about to take place, thus describes the scene that follows:

Four hundred Union soldiers were scattered in groups on the wharf and on the levee in front of the house, while the more feeble and disabled were waiting in ambulances, all eager to get on board the boat whose name, whose character, and whose destination promised so much of comfort and joy to them. What a host had gone before them. More than one hundred thousand men, paroled or exchanged, have passed over that trail wharf and along that narrow way. The boat was made fast, and the rebels stepped on shore and passed by the soldiers, whose salutations were anything but friendly. Following them I went among our own men, and remained until they passed on board the steamer. What a sight they were! Language is poor to tell of them. Crippled and lame, and sick and blind—oh, how much had these men suffered for saving their country. They were from all sections, from Maine and Minnesota, from Kentucky and Michigan. Scarcely any two from one regiment; almost every battle fought within a twelve month having its representative. They came from Chickamauga, from Olustee, from the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania, and Drury's Bluff. They were a motley looking company, clad in dusky brown and grey, and a few in blue. Some had uniform caps, others had straw hats and felt hats of all styles, and qualities, and dirts. They had come from Libby, from Belle Isle, and from the cattle pens of Georgia. They were much pleased to see again those whose hearts were in sympathy with their own, and the question came from all sides, "Mister, do you think they have got anything for us to eat on board the steamer; we have been since three o'clock this morning coming from Richmond, and with nothing to eat but this," holding out a three-inch square of corn bread, which could be neither broken or cut, "and the sooner we come to Union lines the less we were able to stomach this."

Others said, "Please tell us what's the news—where's Grant—and what's doing at Petersburg? Oh, sir, if it wasn't for Copperheads at home we could lose this thing up. I tell you they encourage the Rebels more'n anything else." "How's the election? They won't elect a peace man for President will they?" "Look here, do you know anything of—regiment? We were surrounded and our officers shot, but we rallied and got through again, when a ball struck me in the ankle, and they took me. My brother was close to me, but I haven't heard of a soul of them since."

The order was given to move, and all who were able stepped off from the lawn on to the rickety landing, and thence on the steamer. And what a procession! How much of suffering and anguish and anxiety was seen in that line of strange faces. One young man passed whose strong constitution had enabled him to survive the ordeal of South-eastern prisons. He was from a Brooklyn regiment; their time was out in May and they returned home, while he remained behind a suffering cripple. His right foot was gone just above the ankle. A man of middle age passed, whose face and head was covered with bandages, only the left cheek and eye being visible. His right arm was supported by splints and in a sling. He said his arm was broken by a bayonet thrust seven months ago but was not yet healed. He pulled away the bandage from his face, and his cheek and eye were gone, and only a knotty, unhealed mass of flesh remained. Another passed, led by a messmate, and both of his eyes were shot away. And so they went, the ablest helping the feeble, those who were strongest assisting those who were the weakest. One young man went by, whose hollow cheeks and sunken eyes, whose shrunken limbs and skinny hands told of his suffering. He was supported by the arm of an assistant, and looked the merest shadow of something that once possessed life. "Neither, sir," he faintly answered, "I couldn't get enough to eat, and as I'm very weak."

And so, slowly, these suffering sick and dying—for 'twould scarcely be in the power of nature to sustain life in some of these twenty-four hours longer—moved on to the steamer. The little cots, with iron frames, and spotted sheets and pillows, were soon filled. Many of them said, "boys, ain't this nice? These ain't secessed beds, are they?" On one cot beside which two soldiers were sitting, lay a young man whose countenance, though indicating suffering, was very pleasant to look upon. And I said to him, "My young friend, are you wounded?" "Yes, sir, in the lungs, and I'm afraid it's all over with me. But it does not make much matter, sir, I think I have done my part. Only one night, some little time ago, our chaplain came to see me. He knew my mother was praying for me, and he told me so. He talked with me an hour, and prayed with me, and everything next morning seemed new and pleasant, and I could fight harder and suffer more after that, and it's all right with me now, sir, only I do want to get home to Massachusetts, so I could tell my mother of it." On one cot was a large, heavy man, with a pleasant dark face, who said he was a Kentuckian, that he had had fever, but he couldn't get proper attendance, there were so many to look out for. His prison was damp, and he now had the consumption—the surgeons told him, and he wanted to live long enough to get home.

There, by the after cabin, is a group who are able to move about, some without arms, some without a foot, some with torn and lacerated faces, some with bent and rigid joints, some with fearful wounds unhealed, and they are standing around companions who are lying helpless upon their cots. After their pleasant talking about going home, they struck up. "Rally round the flag, boys, rally once again." How meaningless words are to tell scenes like these, when tears run down the cheeks of young men. This was but one. The war has furnished, oh! how many such scenes, and times and places. Are not liberty and justice and good government safer when guarded by hearts like these? It seems as though patriotism

grew in proportion to the increase of the duties and sufferings of our soldiers. Two hundred thousand graves are filled with men like these. Who shall tell of their zeal, and love, and suffering, to purify and redeem the land? In this life it cannot be known. They are conquerors without the laurel; they are martyrs without the crown.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.
June 27, 1864—335-twlv.

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year..... \$4 00
Weekly, per year..... 2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves to secure a large number of subscribers.
Address, A. G. HODGES, Frankfort, Kentucky.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } SS.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, }
ss. D. No. 189.
Hugh Leonard.

Whereas, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, A. D. 1864, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that said Hugh Leonard since the 17th day of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offenses, announced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." And that said Hugh Leonard, at the time he did said acts and committed said offenses, owned the property following, viz: 55 barrels of whisky and five hundred dollars in money in the hands of Lawrence Tobin, and delivered by said Tobin to the marshal.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same have been seized and are now in the custody of the marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1864, then and there to interpose their claim, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

J. W. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
August 31, 1864.—w4t.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE

Medical Department.
THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL Session will commence on the first Monday in October, 1864, and continue four months.

BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.
J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Professor of the Science and Practice of Medicine.

LEWELLYN POWELL, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine.

J. W. BENSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty.

LEWIS ROGERS, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

GEORGE W. BAYLES, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathological Anatomy.

THOS. P. SATERWHITE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

For further information or circular address J. W. BENSON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Louisville, Sept. 12, 1864.—tw4t.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHRYOCK & REA
HAVE BEEN THE Carriage Manufactory of the West for many years, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and prompt manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style. They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, Cash.
Frankfort, June 22, 1864.—335-3m.

A CARD.—REMOVAL.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

V. KALTENBRUN
HAS removed from his old stand on St. Clair street, Frankfort, to his own residence on Main street, adjoining JAMES B. WATSON'S Restaurant and Boarding House, where he will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, of the very best quality, and of the latest fashions.

He returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of this community for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and he pledges himself to use every exertion in his power to merit the confidence of those who have honored him with their patronage.

He respectfully solicits orders in his line of business, and pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made.

Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1864.—352-6m.

WANTED.

A COLORED SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, can find employment, by applying at this office.

POPULAR LOAN:

Seven and Three-tenths per Cent.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Louisville, August 1, 1864.
CERTIFICATES being now ready, I will receive subscriptions for Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of Seven and Three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money; said Notes being convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

W. D. GALLAGHER, Depository United States, August 5, 1864.—353-tw4t.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 26, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15, on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. ESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF LOUISVILLE, KY., AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

August 8, 1864.—354-tw24w2t.

ATTENTION! OFFICERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE FOR KENTUCKY.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 120.

EXTRACT.

"If the attention of all officers in the Recruiting and Provost Marshal's Department in this State, is directed to the terms of the following telegraphic order from the Provost Marshal General, and are directed to act in accordance therewith.

W. H. SIDELL, Maj. 15th U. S. Inf., A. A. P. M. G. and G. S. R. S. for Ky.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12th, 1864.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL, A. A. P. M. G. The Secretary of War has forbidden the recruiting of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided by the Act of July 4th, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion. He directs that you see to the execution of this order in your State, and, if necessary, arrest recruiting officers and agents who may be found violating it.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

UNITED ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—**LUCEI ANDERSON**.
Second District—**J. M. SHACKELFORD**.
Third District—**R. L. LOWRY**.
Fourth District—**R. L. WINTERSMITH**.
Fifth District—**JAMES SPEED**.
Sixth District—**J. P. JACKSON**.
Seventh District—**CHARLES EGINTON**.
Eighth District—**M. L. RICE**.
Ninth District—**GEORGE M. THOMAS**.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections, political, general and local intelligence.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed at the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

A despatch from Fort Monroe states that Maj. Mulford has succeeded in getting the rebels to exchange a thousand of our prisoners for the thousand he recently took to Aiken's Landing.

The Greenfield (Mass.) Gazette appropriately dubs the Democratic candidate for President, "The Great American Hesitator."

"Spades not tumps this time," muttered a soldier in the Army of the Potomac, after reading the McClellan platform. There was wit as well as politics in the veteran's allusion to the affluence of McClellan for intrenching without marching.

Gen. J. C. FREMONT and Gen. J. COCHRAN, who were nominated for the Presidency and Vice Presidency by the Cleveland Convention some months ago have published letters withdrawing their names from the ticket. They both announce their intention to vote for Mr. LINCOLN.

Robert C. Winthrop, who in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in 1848, claimed the authorship of the Wilmot Proviso, and endorsed its principles, has been nominated by the anti-Union Democracy of Massachusetts an elector at large for that State. He has fallen considerably in sixteen years.

While Abraham Lincoln has at all times and under all circumstances, exerted his influence to procure for the soldiers in the field the right to vote, George B. McClellan declared in favor of Judge Woodward, (Copperhead,) of Pennsylvania, who decided against the right of the soldiers to vote! Soldiers, please make a note of it.

There are reports that Jeff. Davis has sent a letter to Jacob Thompson, at Niagara Falls, proposing peace, by the rebel armies laying down their arms and returning to their allegiance, the Union preserved as formerly, the slaves made free to remain so, and those not free to remain in slavery, and that a copy has been placed in the hands of a prominent Democrat in New York to hand to the President. It is stated also that neither the President nor any member of the Cabinet has any knowledge of the matter. It is also stated Gen. Sherman has received overtures of peace from the State authorities of Georgia; the War Department deny all knowledge of the matter.

The New York Herald, which has been a leading McClellan organ for two years, is uneasy about certain rumors, that, in the event of his election, McClellan will immediately supersede Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, etc., and appoint Fitz John Porter, Buell, and officers of that class to their places. Of course he will; that is the spirit of the Chicago platform.

On the night of the 19th a band of guerrillas went to the house of J. R. Smith, near Keyburg, Logan county, and demanded \$600 in silver. The family told them there was no coin in the house except some keepsakes which they took from the children but they said there was \$600 in silver, and said they would kill Mr. Smith, if the money was not produced. They then made the little son of Mr. Smith bring them a bridle rein, which they placed around Mr. Smith's neck, and after choking him several times nearly to death, dragged him to a fence, and while some of the scoundrels held the rein over the fence, others stabbed him, killing him instantly.

Hon. Montgomery Blair has resigned his position in the Cabinet, as Postmaster General. It is stated that he tendered his resignation months ago, but the President refused to accept it; but, at the solicitation of Mr. Blair, the President promised to notify him whenever it would be agreeable to him to accept the resignation. On the 22d September, the President informed Mr. Blair that the time had come when it would be agreeable, and Mr. Blair sent in his resignation, which was accepted. We will publish the correspondence, when we receive it in our Washington exchanges, which though slower than the telegraph, are sure to be correct.

September 26, gold closed in New York at \$1 89. In Cincinnati, 1 75 to 1 80. Prices are tumbling. In all the Eastern and Western cities there are more sellers than buyers. At Cincinnati, the highest price for extra flour was \$9 00 per barrel; at New York it was rated nominally at \$8 25 to 10 00—few purchasers, many offering to sell. Wheat at Cincinnati, \$1 75; at New York, \$1 85 to 1 90. At Cincinnati, coffee, 35 to 38 cents; sugar 20 to 24 cents. Such is the way prices are falling.

A few more glorious victories by the Union soldiers—"Lincoln's hirelings,"—and people will be able to get necessities at reasonable prices; speculators, extortionists, and other rebel aiders and abettors will be bankrupted in purse and honor. God, in His mercy and love, send the crisis very soon.

"All the Soldiers for Mac."

A regiment of Kentucky troops—the Fifty-third we understand—went through Frankfort yesterday, on the Louisville and Lexington train. As the train passed up the street the soldiers gave cheer after cheer for President Lincoln. Their cheers had that vim about them which showed that their hearts and souls went forth with their voices.

The similarity of the views of McClellan and Lincoln, with regard to the treatment of the rebellion, and the means to be used for its suppression, is rather remarkable, when we hold in consideration the intense enmity of the friends of the former against the latter. And when we keep in view the record of McClellan's public life, the threats of revolution, and other horrors to be inflicted by the Peace party, on the nation, in case Mr. Lincoln is re-elected, are evidently all "fuss and feathers." In every thing for which Mr. Lincoln has been so bitterly denounced by the Democratic party, Geo. B. McClellan has been with him—at least in his expressed views are to be believed as his honest sentiments.

Is Mr. Lincoln for the prosecution of the war until those in rebellion lay down their arms? McClellan says: "The Constitution and the Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure, and blood."

Does Mr. Lincoln call for and enforce a draft, in order that the burden of war may fall equally upon all classes? McClellan was the first to propose a draft, and to impress its importance upon the President.

Has Mr. Lincoln arrested traitors in our midst, who were working secretly for the success of the rebellion? McClellan ordered the arrest of the Maryland Legislature, and all disloyal persons who should present themselves at the polls in Maryland.

Has Mr. Lincoln suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*? McClellan's instruction to Gen. Banks and Stone, in the above matter of arrests, was, that they should pay no regard to the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Has Mr. Lincoln interfered with slavery? McClellan advised him to a much more stringent course in the matter than he has ever adopted. Mr. Lincoln has recommended to the loyal slave States a system of gradual emancipation; McClellan would have him enforce it as a "military necessity." He says:

"The right of the Government to appropriate *PERMANENTLY* to its own service claims to slave labor should be asserted. This principle might be extended, upon grounds of military necessity and security, to all the slaves of a particular State; thus working manumission in such State; and in Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia also, and probably even in Maryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question of time."

Now, the expressed views of these two nominees for the Presidency being so much alike why these terrible denunciations of Mr. Lincoln, and these attempts to turn Union men from his support? Mr. Lincoln has been tried, and his measures for the suppression of the rebellion are fast being crowned with success. McClellan has not been tried, except as an army leader, in which capacity he has entirely failed; nor do we believe that he will, in future, if elected to the Presidency, act in accordance with the former record of his acts and views. All the circumstances of his nomination lead us to the belief that he will be controlled hereafter chiefly by the wishes of the Peace Democracy, and that he will be a faithful co-worker with the "no-more-men-or-money" Pendleton.

The New York Times says there were pick-pockets at the McClellan Ratification Meeting in that city last Saturday. "The rascally abolitionists will intrude themselves into every crowd. They have got so used to supplying their needs from the public crib that they cannot keep their hands out of other people's pockets."—*Louisville Journal*.

Well, who should know better than the Connecticut and Canada Abolition Editors of the Louisville Journal what "the rascally abolitionists" will do, and where they will intrude. From the hotbeds of "rascally abolitionists," they should understand their characteristics, "because, (as the member of the Pennsylvania Legislature said about hogs,) they were raised among them."

The Journal, too, can speak knowingly about supplying needs from the public crib; through rifle, pistol, mule, horse, and other contracts, they have supplied their needs, if reports are to be credited, pretty freely and fully from the public crib; to say nothing of the amount they obtained from Union men to buy them off from selling out to Charlie Morehead, agent of the Southern traitors.

After getting all they could from the Union party, has the Journal now sold out to the anti-Union Democracy and supplanted the "Democrat" as the organ of the Democracy of Kentucky, and thus further supplied its needs?

If women do the greater part of the talking, they also do the better part of it.

We have received letters and heard many accounts detailing outrages on citizens in various parts of the State, by what was said to be Federal forces. We had our doubts of the truth of the charges, at least so far as Federal forces were connected with them. The Owensboro Monitor, a McClellan-Pendleton organ, edited by a reputed rebel, states that Colonel Maxwell, of the Twenty-six Kentucky Infantry, has arrested several officers commanding "independent companies," raised under authority of Gov. Bramlette, who have been roaming over that section of the State, robbing the citizens of horses and other property. Among those arrested are Capts. Wilson, Yarber, Johnson, Little, Boyd, and Burger, Lts. Phillipot, and others who are accused of all kinds of misconduct, and some of them of criminal acts.

According to this rebel evidence, then, it was not Federal soldiers who perpetrated these wrongs, but members of "independent companies"—six months' men, we suppose—raised on authority of Gov. Bramlette, to protect themselves from rebel guerrillas. And, we suppose, the whole truth is, that members of these "independent companies" undertook to reimburse themselves for losses they had experienced from the marauding rebels. They may have done wrong, probably did; for two wrongs will not make a right. But had the same things been done by rebels, not a chirp to their discredit would have been heard from those whose denunciations are now so loud.

A chief magistrate may be a King Stork. Or he may be a King Log. Or he may be a compound of Stork and Log.—*Low Jour.* Or he may be a man of tender heart, who, "pitying the sorrows of a poor old man," or of a "New England Youth," would order a rebel officer, captured under circumstances which would hang him as a spy, to be treated as an ordinary "prisoner of war, because of the appeals of his father—the said old man, or "New England Youth," as the case may be.

Gov. Bramlette in the Political Arena.

It appears that, for the first time in the history of Kentucky, her Chief Magistrate has thrown himself into the arena of active partisan politics, and taken the stump. Gov. Bramlette is off on another partisan tour! Side by side with the men who opposed and vilified him last year, the Executive of Kentucky is now laboring to defeat the party in this State that last year were his friends and supporters, and gave him the office he now fills; and is using the influence the position gives him in opposition to the Federal authorities who have protected and defended Kentucky from being overrun and destroyed by the rebels! The Governor's course adds nothing to his reputation.

The following article from the Cincinnati Commercial, is a sample of how the Governor's conduct is viewed in other States:

Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, we observe, is presiding at McClellan's mass meetings throughout the State. It seems incongruous to find the Governor politically side by side with his late competitor. It is more incongruous, when it is remembered that Mr. Wickliffe repeatedly accused him of indebtedness to Lincoln bayonets for his election, and filed documentary evidence to show unwarrantable military interference at the polls. Indeed, Gov. Bramlette has been and probably is, recognized by the Democracy of the North as a Lincoln official, created by Lincoln bayonets and set in office by the military auxiliaries of the Administration. We do not say this is true; we merely say the Democratic press universally charged and accepted it as true. With what show of consistency can he preside over the mass meetings of the party that, in its national platform, charges the Administration with "the direct interference of the military authorities of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky," &c? Either the indictment is false, or Gov. Bramlette has voluntarily consented to profit by this shameful violation of the Constitution, and holds an office, for which he is indebted to the military interference so gross, says the Chicago Platform, as to justify violent resistance if repeated in the approaching election.

If it is false, then Gov. Bramlette, by identifying himself with a party that resorts to a lying subterfuge to defeat the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, becomes a living example of political depravity and hopeless moral obliquity. Gov. Bramlette is welcome to either horn of this dilemma in which he has placed himself by his present political action. He is either a creature of Lincoln bayonets for the platform lies. If it lies, he, in accepting it as his political creed, consents to a lie, though he is himself an official testimony to its utter falsity. Whichever way he turns he exposes himself, either to the contempt of his new found political allies, or to the distrust of all men who have regard for the truth in political as well as civil history.

OPPOSED TO THE WAR.—David Meriwether opened his speech at the McClellan meeting last Saturday night, thus:

GENTLEMEN: I was opposed to this war three years ago, and I am opposed to it now!

Well, if the Governor means to say that he was opposed to the nation drawing the sword in its own defense, he is undoubtedly correct; but we have never heard before, either from or through him, or from or through anybody acquainted with him, that he was opposed to Jeff. Davis & Co., making war upon the United States. On the contrary, he rather advised Kenuckians to help Jeff. Davis & Co., in making this war.

For proof, see files of Journal and Democrat from March to August, 1861.

Did you ever see the Abolition Shubble grabble, shubble grabble With a Seesh Union shubble And a Union Seesh ladde?

Governor Meriwether for McClellan, peace, and the Union!—*Louisville Union Press.*

Will the Union Press call for the exhibition of that cotton umbrella? Hon W. P. Thomasson knows something about it.

JEFF. DAVIS' NOTIONS OF PEACE.—The New York Evening Post says editorially: "We chance to know, from the best authority, that Mr. Jefferson Davis, but a few weeks ago, absolutely and finally refused to listen to any proposal for peace, except on the ground of Southern independence; and when 'Lay Southern independence,' he remarked, 'I mean to include in our Confederacy, Maryland, all of Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Missouri; nothing else.'"

Lieut. Col. Orlando Brown.

Our readers, at least in this vicinity, are aware that our brave and gallant young friend, Lieut. Col. Orlando Brown, of the Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, has been compelled, on account of ill health, to resign his position in the army. Frankfort and Kentucky are proud of their noble son. May his health be speedily restored. A correspondent of the Louisville Journal pays the following deserved compliment to Colonel Brown:

Among the many officers who have retired from their country's service, there is no one who more deserves the plaudits of an ever grateful people than Orlando Brown, Jr., of Frankfort, Ky., late Lieut. Colonel of the 14th Kentucky infantry, who, by reason of physical disability, was compelled to resign and seek the comforts and rest of a quiet home, "of which he had so long been deprived," otherwise, ere long he would have been consigned to that rest from whose bourne no traveller returns. Colonel Brown entered the service in the fall of 1861; enlisted as a private in the 22d Kentucky volunteers. At the organization of the regiment, he was appointed Adjutant. In May, 1862, he was promoted to the Majorship of the 14th Kentucky volunteer infantry. In January, 1863, he was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the regiment, and during the sixteen months that Col. Gallop commanded the district of Eastern Kentucky, the command of the regiment devolved upon Col. Brown, in which time he displayed a degree of military knowledge worthy of a better position. When the regiment entered on this campaign Col. Brown's health was much impaired from exposure and hard service of the past winter and spring in Eastern Kentucky.

We had not the slightest idea that he could undergo the exposures incidental to an active campaign; but, with the courage, endurance, and indomitable will, that is characteristic of his nature, he remained with his regiment until the 2d of August, at which time he was advised by the Surgeon that it would be necessary for him to resign or retire from active service to save his life or prevent permanent disability. Consequently he tendered his resignation, accompanied with a Surgeon's certificate of disability, which was accepted on the 9th instant. Col. Brown has taken part in the several engagements that regiment has participated in.

The list of casualties of the regiment, which are near two hundred in killed and wounded, and the complimentary order from our division commander, complimenting the regiment for their gallant conduct and hard fighting, show how well the regiment have done their duty. Col. Brown, in the several engagements, was always at his post, and, as usual, displayed the coolness and courage of a true soldier. He is a gentleman of fine accomplishments, and an officer of tried valor and unquestionable honor. He is bold, dashing, and brilliant.

In the service he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his regiment, and as a citizen he will have their warmest friendship. His retiring from the service is very much lamented by the officers and men of the regiment. The members of the regiment who are sick in hospital, have paid him a tribute of respect in the shape of streams of tears, that involuntarily ran down their cheeks when he was taking leave of them. This was a striking evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by the regiment, and shows how well the merits of a true soldier are appreciated by his companions at arms. Well might Col. Gallup say in his farewell address to the citizens at Louisville, Ky., in May last, when referring to the invaluable services rendered by Colonel Brown: "That his native city should be proud of such a Roman, and he would now say that Kentucky should be proud of such a noble son." In fact, Col. Brown possesses all the acquirements requisite for an accomplished gentleman, an efficient officer, and a brave soldier. He has the best wishes of his many friends in the army for a speedy restoration of his health, and that he may live many years after the suppression of the rebellion, to enjoy the peace for which he so willingly devoted three years of his life; and had his health permitted, he would yet be found confronting a traitorous foe, who seeks the destruction of the Federal Union.

A SOLDIER.

War News and Army Items.

The Secretary of War furnishes for publication the following despatch from Gen. Sheridan:

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DIVISION, Woodstock, Va., Sept. 23, S. A. M.

Lieut. Gen. Grant, City Point: I cannot as yet give any definite account of the results of the battle of yesterday, at Fisher's Hill. Our loss will be light. Gen. Crook struck the left flank of the enemy, doubled it up, and advanced down their lines. Rickett's Division, 8th Army Corps, swung in and joined Crook.

Getty's and Wheaton's divisions took up the same movement, followed by the whole line, attacking them beautifully, and carried the works of the enemy. The rebels threw down their arms and fled, in the greatest confusion, and abandoning most of their artillery. It was dark before the battle ended.

I pursued on after the enemy during the night to this point with the 6th and 9th corps and have stopped here to rest the men and issue rations. If General Torbett has pushed down the Luray Valley, according to my directions he will achieve great results. I do not think there ever was an army so badly routed. The Valley soldiers are fleeing away and going to their homes. I cannot, at present give you any estimate of prisoners.

I pushed on, regardless of everything. The number of pieces of artillery reported captured is sixteen. P. H. SHERIDAN.

Major General

At 10 o'clock, A. M., September 26, the Secretary sent to Maj. Gen. Dix the following:

Despatches from Sheridan up to 11 o'clock Saturday night, dated 6 miles south of New Market, have been received. He had driven the enemy from Mount Jackson without being able to bring on a general engagement.

The enemy were moving rapidly and he had no cavalry present to hold them.

Torbet had attacked Wickham's force at Luray and captured a number of prisoners. Sheridan found rebel hospitals in all towns from Winchester to Newmarket, and was 80 miles from Lynchburg.

Twenty pieces of artillery were captured at Fisher's Hill, together with 1,100 prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, caissons, limbers &c., and small arms and debris. No list of captured material has been received. Small towns through the valley contain a great many rebel wounded. Gen. Stevenson reports the arrival at Harper's Ferry of a train of our wounded.

Twenty captured guns and eighty additional captured officers have been sent to Breckinridge has gone to take command of the rebel Department of the Southwest. Despatches received here this morning from Sherman's command state that Hood appears to be moving toward the Alabama line with a strong force.

Rebel raiders are reported to be operating against Sherman's communications, and had captured Athens, Ala. Vigorous exertions are being made to overtake and destroy this force.

Jeff. Davis is reported to be at Macon. Reports have also been received from Maj. Gen. Canby, Maj. Gen. Steele had been strongly reinforced, and had taken the offensive.

Despatches from General Grant dated last night report no military operations. The above comprise the substance of military information proper for publication that has been received to the present by this Department.

E. M. STANTON. We have not room for the details of the glorious achievements, as furnished by the various correspondents with the army. Farley's defeat and the demoralization of his army are complete. He was instructed by Lee to hold the Valley at all hazards. The entire number of prisoners taken is estimated at some 10,000. Sheridan has been reinforced—the new recruits sent him are guarding the prisoners.

The number of rebel officers captured is large, and the number killed and wounded is said to be unusually great in proportion to the privates. One rebel Colonel, when brought in, threw down his sword at the feet of the Provost Marshal, exclaiming: "The Confederacy is gone to—H—H. The men will not fight any more; neither will I." A large number of those who had joined the rebel army from the valley had gone to their homes, and were coming in delivering themselves up; others have been given up by citizens.

From Tennessee we have information that Forrest, Roddy, and other rebel officers, all under the command of the first named, have entered Tennessee, and are destroying the railroads, bridges, &c. The force is estimated at from 7,000 to 12,000. He had captured Athens, with some 500 men of the 5th and 10th Indiana cavalry, had destroyed the trestle work at Sulphur Springs, and taken possession of Elk river bridge. It is stated that he had captured a negro captured having on Federal uniform. Gen. Rousseau started from Nashville on Saturday to oppose Forrest.

We presume Missouri will be the theatre of active movements for awhile. Price and Shelby with other rebel officers, concentrated their forces to get possession of that State and hold it until after the Presidential election. We have hopes that Gen. Rosecrans, assisted by Gen. A. J. Smith, Steele, Ewing and their brave men, will soon clear the State, and kill and capture the entire rebel force. Gen. Rosecrans has his plans made and is now moving troops to meet the rebels. He will call out the entire militia force of the State.

"Well," said a Republican orator, at a meeting in Meriden, "I, too, am a peace man—but when peace comes, I pray God she may come in the shape of a white-winged angel, and not in the form of a white-faced slave, chained under the bloody feet of an aristocratic Rebellion."

NOTICE.

COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF SHELBY county, as a runaway, a negro boy named HENRY, about 15 years old, dark complexion, to Charles Ennis, of Fayette county, Kentucky.

Said boy will be disposed of according to law if not claimed and taken by his owner.

H. BURNETT, J. S. C.

Sept. 18, 1864—wlm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Boyle county, as a runaway, a negro boy, calling himself EDWARD. He is of black color, about 5 feet 10 inches high, lame in right leg, weighs about 140 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

A. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. C.

September 26, 1864—lm.

RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro girl calling herself LUCY. She is about 15 years old and is of bright copper color. Says she belongs to E. H. Rickett, near Monticello, Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

September 27, 1864—lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Garrard county jail as a runaway slave, 15th September, 1864, a negro girl calling herself LYDIA. She is about 16 or 18 years old, copper color. Says she belongs to Dr. Perkins, of Pulaski county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

September 27, 1864—lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th day of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself JENNY. She is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Says she belongs to Saffie Coffey, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

Sept. 27, 1864—lm.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Garrard county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 15th day of September, 1864, a negro woman calling herself MILLY JANE. Said woman is about 30 or 35 years old, dark complexion. Also, her daughter JENNY. Said Jenny is about 16 years old, copper color. They belong to John G. dard, of Wayne county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

Sept. 27, 1864—lm.

Negro Women for Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Franklin County Court made at the September term, 1864, On Monday the 10th day of October, 1864, (being circuit court day) to the highest bidder, at public auction, on credit of twelve months a negro girl calling herself GALEY, who is about 17 years of age, 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color, who says she belongs to John Hollaway of Knoxville Tennessee, was committed to the jail of said county on the 27th day of July, 1864.

The sale will take place at the Court House door, in the city of Frankfort, about 12 o'clock of said day, and will be made subject to redemption of said negro by his proper owner or owners within one year from the date of sale, said owner complying with the law made and provided in such cases. The purchaser will be required to give security to have the force and effect of a replevin bond.

H. B. INNES, S. F. C.

Sept. 21, 1864—lm.

High School for Boys and Girls.

THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including boys and girls.

August 16, 1864—wlm—358

THE ELEVENTH SESSION!

OF Mrs. HALLIE R. TODD'S School for Children will commence on Monday, September 5, 1864, and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras. No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Boyle county jail, on the 14th September, 1864, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself CHARLOTTE. She is about 34 years old, dark complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high. She has with her a male child whom she calls James B. Kenley. She says she belongs to William Isaacs, of Marion county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward prove property, pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

A. M. WILLIAMS, J. B. C.

Danville, Ky., Sept. 28, 1864—lm.

Literary and Classical School.

THE undersigned, having permanently located in Frankfort, will re-open his SCHOOL for BOYS, in the Basement of the Presbyterian Church, ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. It is his purpose to make the School every thing that parents and guardians can desire; and the TERMS.—For tuition per school year \$50.—payable half on admission.

R. S. HITCHCOCK.

Frankfort, August 10, 1864—355—twlm.

Shelbyville Female College.

THE Twenty-fifth sessional year of this Institution will commence on the

